

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LXIII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA COWANI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Arbor, ramis ramulisque dense adpresso-pubescentibus vel antrorse strigosis; foliis oppositis brevipetiolatis; petiolis 3—10 mm. longis antrorse albo-strigosis; laminis tenuiter membranaceis fragilibus late oblongis 5—14 cm. longis 3—8.5 cm. latis ad apicem abrupte breviterque acuminatis integris ad basin longiter acuminatis utrinque sparse pilosis; inflorescentibus axillaribus cymosis; pedunculis filiformibus 2—4 cm. longis antrorse albido-strigosis vel -pilosis; pedicellis filiformibus elongatis ca. 1 cm. longis; calycibus infundibulariformibus vel obconicis extus dense albido-strigosis, margine profunde lobatis.

Tree, about 3 m. tall; branches and branchlets rather slender, obtusely tetragonal, densely appressed-pubescent with whitish, antrorsely strigose hairs; nodes not annulate nor ampliate; leaf-scars large, corky, conspicuous, slightly elevated, shield-shaped; leaves decussate-opposite, short-petiolate; petioles slender, inconspicuous, 3—10 mm. long, white-strigose with mostly antrorse hairs; blades very thin-membranous and fragile (in drying), broadly oblong, somewhat lighter green beneath, rather irregular, 5—14 cm. long, 3—9.5 cm. wide, abruptly short-acuminate at the apex, entire, long-acuminate into the petiole at the base, sparsely short-pilose above, rather more densely so beneath, the hairs irregular in length and distinct; inflorescence apparently only axillary, solitary, cymose, much shorter than the mature leaves, 4—7 cm. long, loosely rather few-flowered; peduncles filiform, 2—4 cm. long, antrorsely white-pilose or -strigose; pedicels filiform, conspicuously elongate, about 10 mm. long, white-pilose or -strigose like the peduncles; calyx infundibular or obconic, 5—7 mm. long, about 3 mm. wide at the apex, rather densely white-strigose with short antrorse hairs, the rim deeply and irregularly lobed, the lobes rounded at their apex; corolla hypocrateriform, exserted, white, the tube about equaling the calyx.

The type of this species was collected by Richard S. Cowan and T. R. Soderstrom (no. 2022) in the forest along the trail from Kaieteur Falls to Tukeit, at 700—1300 feet altitude, Kaieteur Plateau, Guyana, on March 2, 1962, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington.

ERIOCAULON CARAJENSE Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba annua; foliis caespitosis rosulatis graminoides 1.5—2 cm. longis 1.5—2 mm. medio latis ad apicem filiforme attenuatis fenestratis utrinque glabris; pedunculis 4 vel 5 erectis 11—14 cm. longis 4-sulcatis tortis glabris; vaginis arcte adpressis 2.5—2.7 cm. longis multistriatis tortis glabris, laminis lanceo-

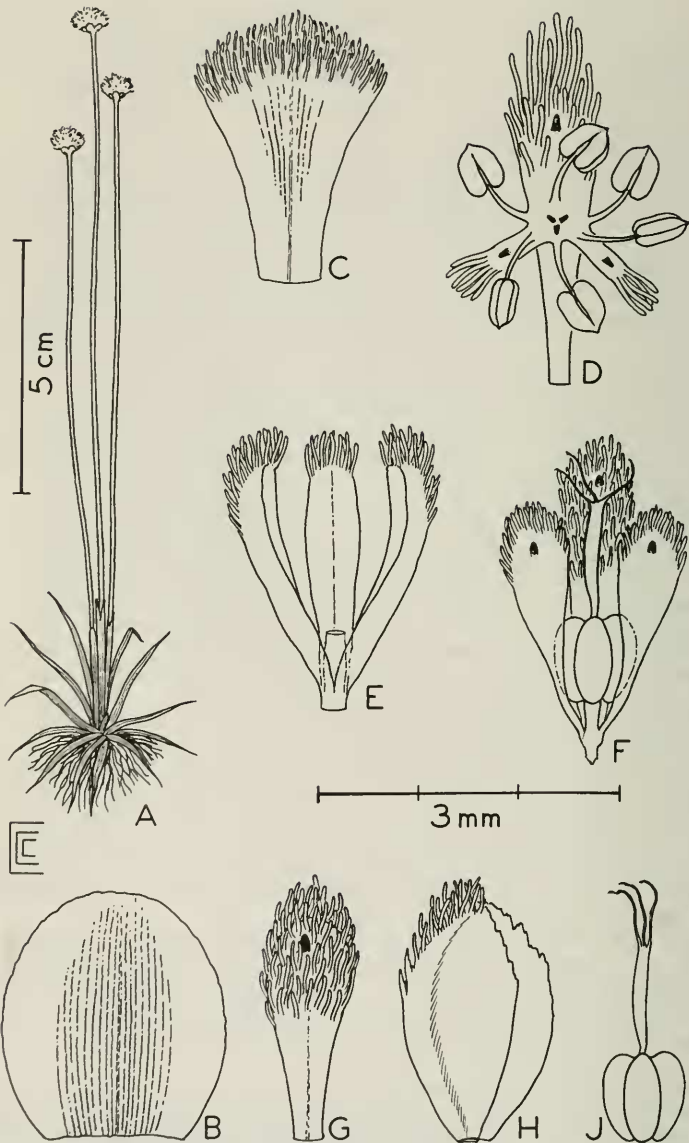


Fig. 1. Eriocaulon carajense Moldenke

latis 4 mm. longis erectis adpressis acuminatis; capitulis hemisphaericis 3—6 mm. latis; bracteolis involucrentibus suborbicularibus ca. 2.5 mm. longis latisque stramineis glabris. Fig. 1.

Annual herb; leaves cespitose, rosulate, grass-like, 1.5—2 cm. long, 1.5—2 mm. wide at the mid-point, fenestrate, glabrous on both surfaces, filiform-attenuate at the apex; peduncles erect, 4 or 5 per plant, 11—14 cm. long, obscurely 4-sulcate, slightly twisted, glabrous; sheaths closely appressed to the peduncle, 2.5—2.7 cm. long, many-striate, slightly twisted, glabrous, the terminal blade lanceolate, erect, about 4 mm. long, appressed, acuminate; heads hemispheric, white, 3—6 mm. wide; involucrel bractlets suborbicular, about 2.5 mm. long and wide, stramineous, glabrous and shiny on the back; receptacular bractlets obovate, about 2.5 mm. long, barbate at the apex; staminate florets: sepals 3, separate, oblanceolate, barbate at the apex; petals 3, united into a tube, the free terminal portions irregular in length, barbate, with a small black gland near the apex; stamens 6; pistillate florets: sepals 3, separate, oblanceolate, plainly navicular, barbate at and near the apex; petals 3, separate, spatulate, barbate at the apex, with a small black gland near the apex; pistil 1; stigmas 3; ovary 3-sulcate, 3-celled, 3-ovulate.

The type of this species was collected by P. Cavalcante (no. 126) at Marabá, Serra dos Carajás, at an altitude of 700 meters, Pará, Brazil, on May 22, 1969, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

Fig. 1 (page 64). Drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., August 1973. A. Habit. B. Involucrel bractlet, exterior view. C. Receptacular bractlet, exterior view. D. Staminate floret, sepals removed. E. Staminate floret, sepals. F. Pistillate floret, sepals removed. G. Pistillate floret, petal. H. Pistillate floret, sepal. J. Gynoecium.

LANTANA ACHYRANTHIFOLIA f. **LILACINA** Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis lilacinis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its corollas lilac, purple, or light-purple.

The type of the form was collected by Chester M. Rowell, Jr. (no. 2061) on a rocky limestone hillside approximately 5 miles south of Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, on August 11, 1949, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the plant as a 4-foot shrub with light-purple flowers.

LIPPIA HATSCHBACHII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Planta lignosa 50 cm. alta pauciramosa; caulibus gracilibus longitudinaliter marginatis glabris nudis; ramulis gracilibus densissime foliosis longitudinaliter marginatis erectis; foliis decussato-oppositis imbricatis sessilibus oblongo-subrotundis 5—9 mm. longis 4—6 mm. latis ad apicem breviter mucronato-acutis versus apicem obscure 2-denticulatis utrinque parce strigilloso-

pilosulis; inflorescentiis apicalibus axillaribus solitariis; pedunculis gracilibus 1.5--3 cm. longis breviter pubescentibus vel puberulentis; capitulis magnis subglobosis usque ad 3 cm. longis latisque; bracteolis magnis arcte imbricatis purpureis; corollis albidis, tubo flavido.

Low woody plant, about 50 cm. tall; stems apparently slender, short, leafless, glabrous or minutely pilosulous, with rather conspicuous, marginal, pilosulous, elevated bands extending downward from 2 sides of each leaf-scar, eventually loosening from the stem; branchlets similarly slender, apparently few, erect or ascending, densely foliose to the base, with loosening marginal bands extending downward from the leaf-scars as on the branches, these rather densely pilosulous; leaves decussate-opposite, very abundant and imbricate on the branches and branchlets, firmly chartaceous, uniformly dark on both surfaces in drying, appressed-ascending, sessile, oblong-subrotund, 5--9 mm. long, 4--6 mm. wide, with 2 obscure teeth near the apex and a central mucro at the apex itself, very sparsely strigillose on the venation on both surfaces, more densely so on the slightly callous-inrolled margins, the midrib and about 2 secondaries on each side elevated and rather conspicuous beneath, obscure above; inflorescence usually 1 pair in the uppermost leaf-axils, ascending; peduncles very slender, 1.5--3 cm. long, rather densely puberulent or short-pubescent with subantrorse hairs; heads large, conspicuous, handsome, subglobose, to 3 cm. long and wide, many-flowered; bracts large, papery, ovate, 1--1.5 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide, venose, rounded or subacute at the apex, rounded at the base, puberulent on both surfaces, especially so on the margins; corolla whitish, its tube yellow.

The type of this most distinct species was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 31953) in rocky soil on a hillside "Rod. C. Grande-Cuiaba", municipality of Rio Verde, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on May 15, 1973, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

LIPPIA LACUNOSA var. *ACUTIFOLIA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum ad apicem acutis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its lower leaves ternate, the blades to 5 cm. long and 2.5 cm. wide, and all the leaves decidedly acute at the apex.

The type of this variety was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 27360) on stony outcrops, at an altitude of 1200 meters, in the Serra do Espinhaço, municipality of Gouveia, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on September 6, 1971, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The collector describes the plant as a shrub 1 meter tall, with whitish flowers.

LIPPIA MYRIOCEPHALA var. *HYPOLEIA* (Briq.) Moldenke, stat. nov.

Lippia hypoleia Briq., Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève. 4: 236--237. 1900.

LIPPIA VERNONIOIDES var. ATTENUATA (Mart.) Moldenke, stat. nov.
Lippia attenuata Mart., Flora 21, Beibl. 2: 59. 1838.

PAEPALANTHUS BELIZENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva debilis; laminis graminoides 3--5 cm. longis 1--2 mm. latis debilibus utrinque glabris ad apicem subulatis subtus longitudinaliter striatis; pedunculis usque ad 15 cm. altis gracillimis trisulcatis tortis glabris; vaginis 2.5 cm. longis multistriatis tortis glabris, laminis lanceolatis erectis 5 mm. longis ad oram parce pilosis; capitulis hemisphaericis parvis 3--6 mm. latis. Fig. 2.

Small rather weak herb; leaves all basal, rosulate, weakly ascending or spreading, grass-like, 3--5 cm. long, uniformly 1--2 mm. wide, subulate-tipped at the apex, glabrous on both surfaces, apparently uniformly dull-green, smooth and veinless above, plainly longitudinally striate-venose beneath; sheaths cylindrical, 2.5 cm. long, closely appressed to the peduncle, glabrous, many-striate with parallel longitudinal ridges, more or less twisted; peduncles during anthesis to 15 cm. long, very slender, 3-sulcate, twisted, glabrous, apparently rather weak; heads solitary, terminal, hemispheric, 3--6 mm. long and wide; involucrel bractlets rather few, narrowly lingulate, about 1.5 mm. long and 0.3 mm. wide, pilose at the apex; receptacular bractlets spatulate, about 2 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide at the widest point, acute at the apex, long-attenuate-acuminate to the base; staminate florets trimerous, short-pedicellate, long-pilose at the base; sepals 3, similar to the receptacular bractlets, separate, glabrous; petals 3, united to form an infundibular tube about 1.2 mm. long, glabrous, bearing 3 very small 2-apiculate appendages at the rim; stamens 3, inserted in the corolla-tube alternate to the terminal appendages and the filaments very slightly surpassing them; anthers exerted, bilocular; pistillate florets sessile, long-pilose at the base; sepals 3, separate, slightly oblanceolate-lingulate, about 1.7 mm. long and 0.8 mm. wide, acute at the apex, very sparsely short-pilose on the margins toward the apex; petals 3, separate, spatulate, about as long as the sepals but slightly wider at the widest point, subacute at the apex, slightly short-pilose at and near the apex on the margins, attenuate-cuneate at the base; pistil solitary, glabrous, about 2 mm. long, the terminal stigma 2-parted, the ovary about 0.6 mm. wide.

The type of this unexpected species was collected by H. S. Mc Kee (no. 11373) in very sandy soil with impeded drainage, at 10 meters altitude, at Burrell Boom, British Honduras, on February 17, 1964, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium at Washington. The collector describes the plant as erect, the leaves light-green, and the inflorescence white. It has all the general habital aspect of a species of Ericcaulon.

Fig. 2 (page 68): Drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., July 1973. A. Habit. B. Involucrel bractlet. C. Receptacular bractlet. D. Staminate floret. E. Staminate floret, calyx removed. F. Pistillate floret. G. Sepal from pistillate floret. H. Petal from

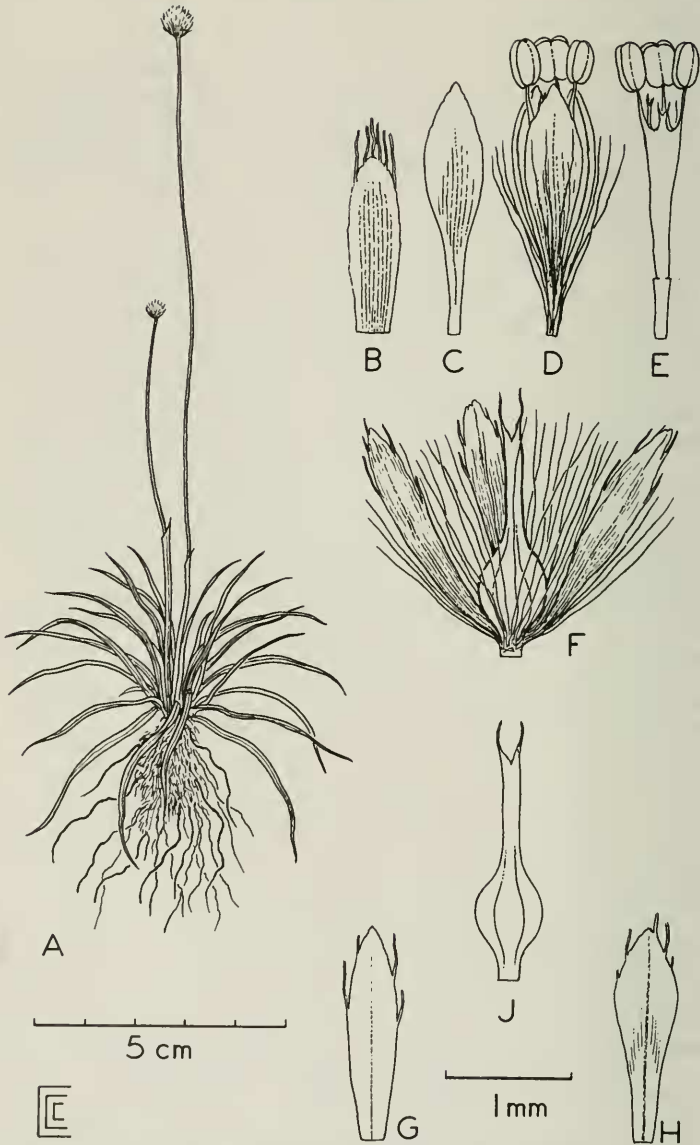


Fig. 2. Paepalanthus belizensis Moldenke

pistillate floret. J. Gynoecium.

PHYLA NODIFLORA var. INCISA (Small) Moldenke, stat. nov.

Phyla incisa Small, Fl. Southeast. U. S., ed. 1, 1012 & 1337. 1903.

PHYLA NODIFLORA var. TEXENSIS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis valde variis dentibus laminorum plerumque valde patentibus recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having exceedingly variable leaves as to size and shape, with the teeth on the blades usually conspicuously and decidedly spreading or divergent, not at all antrorsely appressed.

The type of the variety was collected by Gustav Jermy in Bexar County, Texas, sometime between 1862 and 1889, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. Much of the material passing hitherto in many herbaria as P. incisa Small, and so annotated by me, actually represents P. nodiflora var. texensis. The true P. nodiflora var. incisa (Small) Moldenke has much more uniformly narrowly oblong or oblong-subspatulate leaf-blades with only a few teeth near or at the apex.

PREMNA OBTUSIFOLIA var. GAUDICHAUDII (Schau.) Moldenke, stat. nov.

Premna gaudichaudii Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 631. 1847.

STACHYTARPHETA FRANZII var. MOLLISSIMA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit pilis ubique brevibus et molliter subadpressis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the pubescence on the stems, branches, peduncles, rachis, leaves, and calyxes much shorter and mostly softly subappressed.

The type of the variety was collected by Alush Shilom Ton (no. 3100) on a slope with Liquidambar and Erythrina along the road from El Bosque to Simojovel, at an altitude of 3000 feet, in the municipality of Simojovel de Allende, Chiapas, Mexico, on October 10, 1967, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector describes the corollas as blue.

SYNGONANTHUS BAHIENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva annua; foliis parvissimis rosulatis ca. 5 mm. longis recurvatis plusminusve breviter albo-pilosis; pedunculis numerosissimis 3-6 cm. longis densissime albo-villosis, pilis arcte reflexis initio subadpressis; capitulis obovatis vel hemisphaericis 4-5 mm. latis. Fig. 3.

Dwarf annual herb; roots numerous, very delicately filiform, short; leaves all basal, caespitose, rosulate, very small, linear, to 5 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide, usually conspicuously recurved to the ground, more or less shortly white-pilose with divergent hairs, apparently eventually less conspicuously so or even only appressed-puberulent, acute at the apex; peduncles

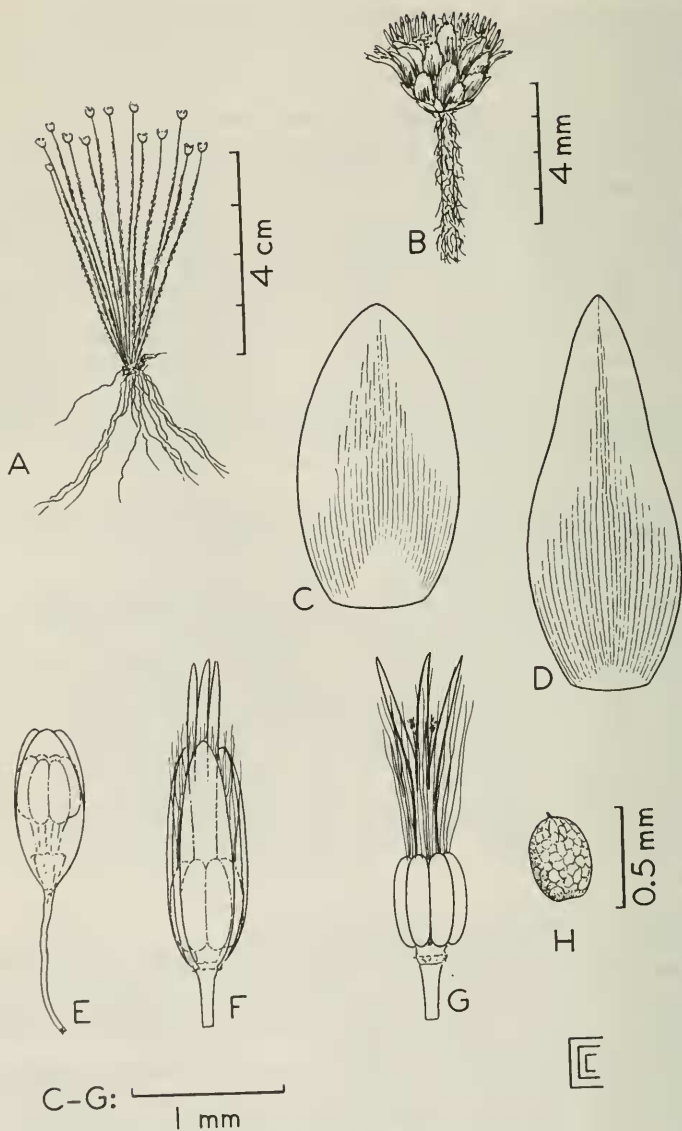


Fig. 3. Sygonanthus bahiensis Moldenke

very numerous, 12--40 per plant, rather uniformly 3--6 cm. long, 2- or 3-sulcate, twisted, very densely white-villous with long shaggy reflexed hairs which are at first more or less appressed, later more divergent and wearing off in age; sheaths cylindrical, closely appressed to the peduncle, about 7 mm. long, densely white-strigillose with short antrorse hairs, split at the apex, the blade erect, usually not divergent; heads obovate or hemispheric, fawn-color, many-flowered, 4--5 mm. wide; involucreal bractlets uniseriate, imbricate, closely appressed, rather broadly elliptic or sublanceolate, stramineous or light-brownish, about 2 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, glabrate; receptacular bractlets lanceolate, about 2.7 mm. long, 1 mm. wide at the widest point, acute at the apex, glabrous; staminate and pistillate florets: see accompanying Figure 3.

The type of this species was collected by H. S. Irwin, R. M. Harley, & G. L. Smith (no. 30703) in patches in dry sand in an extensive area of sandstone above the 100 m. falls of the Rio Ferro Doido, about 18 km. east of Morro do Chapéu, at an altitude of 1100 meters, Serra do Tombador, on the Planalto do Brasil, Bahia, Brazil, on February 20, 1971, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

Fig. 3 (page 70): Drawn of Charles C. Clare, Jr., September 1973. A. Habit. B. Flower head. C. Involucreal bractlet. D. Receptacular bractlet. E. Staminate floret. F. Pistillate floret. G. Gynoecium. H. Seed.

SYNGONANTHUS PULCHELLUS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba annua; foliis caespitosis gramineis 3--4 cm. longis 1.5--2 mm. latis ad apicem callososubacutis utrinque minutissime strigillosis subtus parallaliter venosis; pedunculis solitariis 41--42 cm. longis 5-costatis paullo tortis densiuscule pilosculis; capitulis hemisphaericis pulcherrimis multifloris ca. 2 cm. latis; bracteolis involucreantibus triseriatis atrobrunneis oblongis vel oblongo-lingulatis ad apicem rotundatis, extus minutissime puberulis; bracteolis receptaculi spathulatis albis ad apicem rotundatis basin versus minute puberulentis. Fig. 4.

Annual herb; leaves caespitose, grass-like, 3--4 cm. long, 1.5--2 mm. wide, callous-subacute at the apex, strigillose on both surfaces with microscopically minute whitish hairs, with numerous prominent parallel veins beneath; peduncles solitary, 41--42 cm. long, 5-costate and -sulcate, slightly twisted, rather densely pilosulous; sheaths cylindrical, closely appressed to the peduncle, 6--6.5 cm. long, white-pilose with rather divergent gland-tipped hairs (the glands very small), split at the apex into 2 subequal erect and appressed blades about 4 mm. long; heads hemispheric, very handsome, daisy-like, about 2 cm. wide; involucreal bractlets in about 3 series, very variable in size, the lowermost smallest, all dark-brown, oblong or oblong-lingulate, the largest about 5 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, very minutely puberulous on the outer surface; receptacular bractlets numerous, enlarged and snowy-white, very conspicuous and contrasting with the

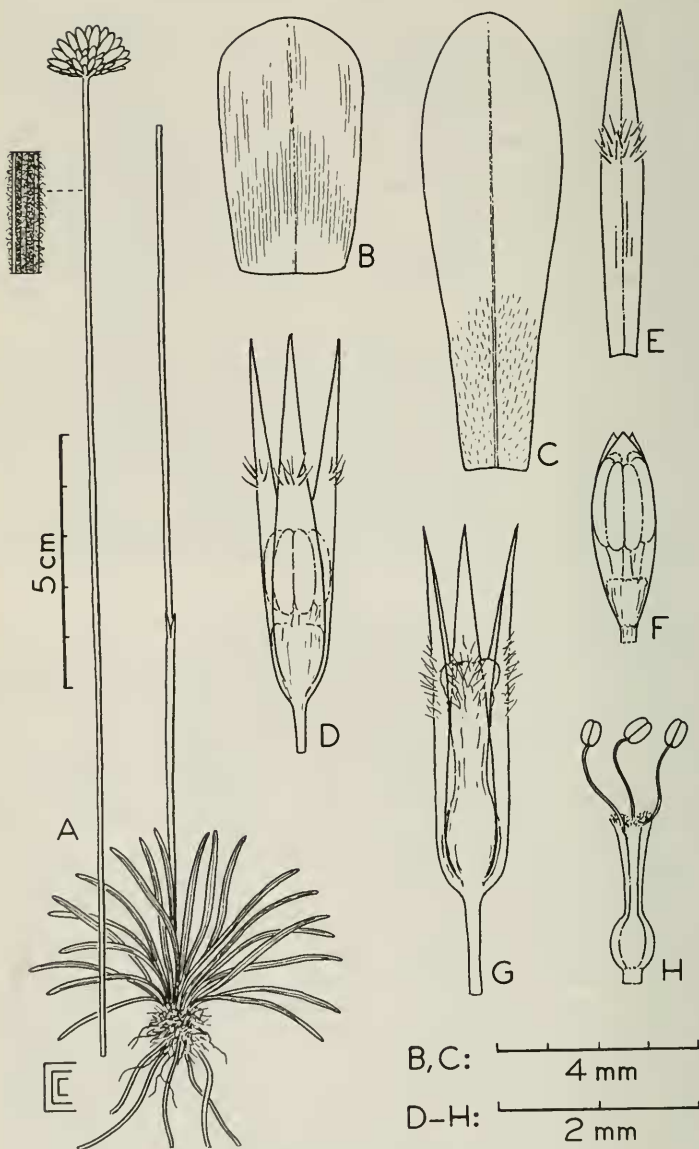


Fig. 4. Syngonanthus pulchellus Moldenke

dark involucrel ones, spatulate, about 9 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, minutely puberulent toward the base; staminate and pistillate florets: see accompanying Figure 4.

The type of this handsome species was collected by W. R. Anderson, M. Stieber, and J. H. Kirkbride, Jr. (no. 35843) in a wet meadow on the eastern slopes of Pico do Itambé, at an altitude of 1550 meters, in an area of sandstone outcrops with shrubby vegetation, adjacent grassy slopes, and the valley of a small stream, mostly sandy soil but with overlying black humus in many places, Serra do Espinhaço, on the Planalto do Brasil, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on February 12, 1972, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The collectors describe the plant as having "Heads with white rays and a yellow center".

Fig. 4 (page 72): Drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., September 1973. A. Habit. B. Involucrel bractlet. C. Receptacular bractlet. D. Staminate floret. E. Sepal of staminate floret. F. Staminate floret, sepals removed. G. Pistillate floret. H. Gynoecium.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XX

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau., *Linnaea* 20: 482--483, 1847; Chod. & Hassler, *Plant. Hassler.* 1: 200 (1902) and 2: 502--505. 1904; Benoist, *Arch. Bot. Caen* 5, *Mém.* 1: 258. 1931; Benoist, *Bois Guyan. Franç.* 258. 1933; Fedde & Schust. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 56 (2): 285. 1937; Eiten in Ferré, *Simpos. Sobre Cerrado* 190. 1962; Rizzini in Ferré, *Simpos. Sobre Cerrado* 107, 119, 123, & 132. 1962; Ferré, *Plant. Bras. Esp. Cerrado* 24--[27], fig. 1 & 2. 1969; Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 1: xxxvi & 8. 1969; Fletcher in Hillier, *Man. Trees & Shrubs*, ed. 2, 76 (1972) and imp. ed., 76. 1972; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 54 (12): B.A.S.I.C. S.8. 1972; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 54: 6295 (1972) and 56: 69 & 653. 1973; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 56 (1): B.A.S.I.C. S.7 (1973) and 56 (2): B.A.S.I.C. S.9. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 368, 408--417, 504, 506, & 508--510 (1973) and 26: 499, 500, 503, & 504. 1973; Tomlinson, *Journ. Arnold Arb.* 54: 120, 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8]--[48], fig. 1--10. 1973.

The Chodat & Hassler (1902) reference is sometimes cited erroneously as "*Plantae Hasslerianae IX* (1902) 200" or cited only to Chodat.

López-Palacios (1973), in accord with modern practice, proposes Sect. Aegiphila for what I call Sect. Euaegiphila. I deplore such tautonymous repetitive use of scientific epithets in names of different rank.